WILMINGTON.

The Stupendous Armada's Stupendous Failure.

The Rancorous Discord Between Our Officers the Cause of the Failure.

Rebel Oficial Reports of the Defence of Fort Fisher and Battery Buchanan,

The Northern press and people are sorely "exercised" because Wilmington has not been dishonored with the stars and Stripes. It is the most unpalatable discompane of the year; made so by circumstances and their win defant anticipations. The effort was supendous, and fondly looked at and prized for its very magnitude. What a pity, then, that all this should have bound so portentous a counterpoise in the egregious therefore of its failure! For months it had hushed the whole North into that "yehement quiet" which pressages something predigious—counting fearfully formidable and creating. The knowing hints which occasionally rickled through official channels made all the wise ones leal certain that some impending blow was about to fatten the confederacy as completely as ever craftsman's hammer did a piece of Lowell leather.

Mighty, indeed, beyond all previous precedent, were the preparations on which the high hopes of our foespondently reposed: nighty, by contrast and in proportion. Although the project had only been whispered to the privileged few, the eager many were well aware of some of the details. To them it was no positive secret that the scheme was entrusted to the Cyclops of New England astuteness—the Paladin of her truer impulses—the exponent of her soul-scated principles—the notorious Butter. It was no positive secret that the head and heart of this Bombastes Fricso were consulted in the hatching of the scheme; of course his invaluable service was secured to conduct it to an inevitable triumph. "In-evitable;" because to doubt its sublime success, would have been flat blaspheny against the Jupiter at the White House and his Hercales "at the front." Did it not cost a mint and look monstrously imposing: could it fail? Did it not have a Butler to lavish his ingenuty and inspirations on troops panding for beauty and pooty: could lis exploits prove fruitlesse? Did it not have a massive array of naval talent and numbers, in charge of all the marcal and maritime appliances known to invention the project of surely

swas discretion on that a fair frait on, at once, up rushed the strained by the laws of propriety.

secounted for, the navy leaders flung response to the sarray chiefs, and they, in turn, flung it back with interest. It must edify the disappointed North to see its Mars and Neptune thus exchanging blows in puglistic style.

In bold and most pleasing contrast is the fraiernal berotam of our own army and navy. They are conjointly the victors, and conjointly they share the honors, content that they have equally well discharged their reappositive duties. The discord in the enemy's service readers it meet that we congratulate our own naval and saliflary authorities on finding so complete an absence of any such feeding among them or those they led. The axottements incident to victory are quite as apt to evoke buch sentiments—if they exist—as are the miseries of tiefeat. But we trace nothing of the sort. It is, indeed, but natural that this convoired should always manifest litself in what they do together or separately for the same sud, both because of them are the miseries of the sort. It is, indeed, but natural that this convoired should always manifest litself in what they do together or separately for the same sud, both because of them are the miseries of the services rendered the without which all clse were valueless.

This spirit is most gracefully exhibited in General Whiting's official letter. The manner in which he there acknowledges the gallant and important services rendered by the naval forces, co-operating with his own, reflects much credit on himself and does due honor to them. All familiar with the resistance opposed to the enemy at Wilmington concur in General Whiting's commendation. The naval forces were thrown into the struggle "with a will," and "with a will," they went where they might be most effective, and there gloriously acquitted themselves; a thing they have never failed to do be any and every chance presented to them. Had that co-operating navy force not held, as resolutely as it did bold, the important position they were put to defend at Fort Buchanan, doubtless the cost of the repulse would have been much more serious than it proved to be, or worse consequences might have ensued, as General Whiting indicates.

Or worse consequences might have ensued, as General Whiting indicates.

There was a peculiar reason why the naval forces should do well at Wilmington—the main port now open to that branch of the service. Yet, it is only just to remember that the skill, enterprise and prowess of our little savy have been satisfactorily demonstrated at very point on our coast—that it has (small as overwhelming circumstances compel it to be) contracted or driven the enemy's most flourishing commerce from the sens—that it has swollen maritime insurance to an almost ruinous figure—that its achievements have won renown and respect for our flag, far from our coast—that even is its comparative and constrained weakness it has become the terror of Yankee sea trade and has cost our enemy many a precious million to thwart its efforts or make good its damages. In short, the efficient efforts of our little may, in all directions, merit at the country's hands as carnets and kindly a recognition as General Whiting makes of the brave fragment so galiantly employed at Wilmington.

Rebel Official Reports of the Operations Against Fort Fisher. LIEUTENANT B. T. CHAPMAN'S REPORT OF THE PART TAKEN IN THE DEFENCE BY BATTERY

BATTERY BUCHANAN, Dec. 29, 1864.

BATTERY BUCHANAN, Dec. 29, 1864.

Siz—I reported to you on the 20th inst. that the fleet of the enemy had arrived off this place. They disappeared on the same day and returned on the 23d, and anchored about six miles off Fort Fisher. A detachment of twenty-hine men, under Lieutenant Roby, was sent from this battery to man the Brooke guns at Fort Fisher.

On the 24th, at 12 o'clock M., the fleet of the enemy got under way in line ahead (the Ironsides leading), and at one o'clock they opened fire on the fort There were Forty-three vessels engaged, throwing every kind of projectiles from a three-inch bolt to a fifteen-inch shell. A most terrific bomburdmen, continued until half-past five P. M., when the enemy withdrew. On the 25th, at half-past ten, the fight was renewed by the same number of vessels, and the fire was incessant until half-past five P. M., when the floet again went beyond the range of our grans.

P. M., when the floet again went beyond the range of our guns.

At half-past two o'clock a number of boats were lowered from the ships of the fleet and approached the battery. It think they were dragging for torpedoes. We opened fire on them from one gun, and at the fourth discharge much one of their boats; the others quickly withdrew. At twenty minutes past five P. M. a message was received from Fort Fisher, saying the enemy had landed and were advancing on the fort, and asking for reinforce-im ats. Two-thirds of the men belonging to the battery were immediately sent to the fort, under Lemenant Arleige and officers of the companies. They double-quicked to the fort, and get there in time to assist in repelling the assault. We were at quarters nearly all Sunday night, especting an attack from the beats of the fleet. On the 28th the men belonging to the battery, except those under Lieutenant Roby, returned from Fort Fisher. There was no firing on the fort on the 26th or 27th. On the 26th the free disappeared, leaving only the regular blockading squadron off this place.

Both of the guns commanded by Lieutenant Roby burst. I send his report.

Fassed Midshipmen Carey and Berrien were with Lieutenant Roby, and I understand the conduct of these offi-

Both of the guns commanded by Licutenant Roby gurst. I send his report.

Passed Midshipmen Carey and Berrien were with Licutenant Roby, and I understand the conduct of these officers and the men with them is above all praise. Out of the twenty-nine men from this battery serving at Fort Pisher nineteen were killed and wounded, and I regret to te that some have since died. Licutenants Armstrong a Dorain came down as volunteers. They went to the tas and behaved as gallantly as men could do. Licutenant Dornin was painfully wounded by the explosion of a shell. Very respectfully, &c.,

R. T. CHAPMAN, Licutenant Commanding.

Flag Officer R. T. Pinkney, Commanding Naval Forces, &c.

During the day the enemy landed a large force, and at half-past four advanced a line of skirmishers on the left flank of the sand curtain, the fleet at the same time making a concentrated and tremendous entilading fire upon the curtain.

The garrison, however, at the proper moment, when the fire slackened to allow the approach of the enemy's land force, drove them off with grape and muskerty; at dark the enemy withdrew. A heavy storm set in, and the garrison were much exposed, as they were under arms all night. At eight A. M., 26th, a reported advance in boats was opened on with grape and shell. The garrison remained steadily awaiting a renewal of the assault or bombardment until Tue-day morning, when they were relieved by the supports of Major General Hoke and the embarkation of the enemy.

Colonel Lamb's report herewith gives all the details of the action. In an accompanying paper I will give you an account in detail of all matters which fell under my own observation during the action and the three succeeding days, which I beg you will cause to be forwarded for the information of the War Department.

As soon as other business will permit a report in detail of the construction of the works, capacity of resistance, effect of fire, movements of the enemy, improvements suggested; and it will be made out and forwarded for the information of the Engineer Department.

In this it only remains for me to express my grateful sense of the gallantry, endurance and skill of the garrison and its accomplished commander.

To the latter I have already paid a just iribute of praise, not for this action only, but for his whole course at Fori Fisher, of which this action and its result is but the fruit. His report of the gallantry of individuals I fully confirm from my own observation.

I wish to mention Captain Mann, Lieutenant Latham, Lieutenant Hunter, of the Thirty-sixth; Lieutenant Rankin, of the First battalion; Captain Adams, of the light artillery, as very active and efficient.

To Colonel Tansill, of my staff, and Major

and by which a signal deliverance has been very respectfully.

W. H. C. WHITING, Major Goneral.

P. S. —I wish it to be understood that in no sense did I assume the command of Colonel Lamb. I was a witness simply, confining my action to observation and advice, and to our communications, and it is as a witness that I report.

W. H. C. WHITING, Major General.

Religious Intelligence.

SERVICES TO-DAY.
At St. Ann's Free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, the rector will preach at a quarter before eight and half-past ten A. M. and three P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Professor Pynchon, of Trinity College, at half-past seven P. M.

At the Second Universalist church (formerly Orchard street), corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street,

services morning and evening, at the usual hours. The Rev. T. J. Sawyer will preach to-day.

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will preach in the Madison avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street, this afternoon, at three o'clock. Subject—"The Character of Eve," being the first in a series of sermons

The Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street, at half-past ten A. M. and balf-

Schaeffer, D. D., of Germantown, Pa.

At the Floating church of our Saviour, foot of Pike
street, confirmation will be administered this morning at
half-past ten o'clock. Persons interested in missions to
seamen are invited to attend.

At the Church of the Resurrection, Thirty-fifth street,
near Sixth avenue, the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, rector,
will preach morning and evening. Morning service at
half-past ten; evening service at half-past seven o'clock.

half-past ten; evening service at half-past seven o'clock.
At the Church of the Mediator, Lexington avenue and
East Thirtieth street, the Rev. Theodore Irving, LL D.,
having assumed the rectorship of the church, will
preach at half-past ten in the morning and half-past
seven in the evening.

At All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, corner of
Henry and Scammel streets, the Rev. S. J. Corneille,
rector, will preach at half-past ten in the morning, and
the Rev. S. H. Weston, D.D., of Trinity parish, at halfpast seven in the evening.

past seven in the evening.

At Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, the Rev. J. H. Hartzell, of Buffalo, will supply the desk to-day. Services at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening.

morning and half-past seven in the evening.

CHURCHES COMMUNING TOGETHER.

According to arrangements made a year ago, the five Reformed Dutch churches of the Eastern district of Brooklyn, united on Sabbath afternoon last, in the Lee avenue church, in celebrating the Lord's Supper. The churches were represented by a very large number of communicants, who felt it was indeed good to be together there. The past year has been of very marked prosperity to these sister churches. Their membership has increased, their Sabbath schools all possess uncommon vigor, and their financial affairs have been placed in a favorable condition. They hope that a freshening of their faith and zeal will result from the union service in which they have gladly and thankfully participated.

COLORED BISHOP IN CALIFORNIA.

which they have gladly and thankfully participated.

COLORED BISHOP IN CALIFORNIA.

The California Christian Advocate says:—Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is now in Sau Francisco, having recently come to our shores on a tour of Episcopal visitation. We had the pleasure of hearing him preach an excellent and able sermon on Thanksgiving evening. The audience was large and attentive. We noticed quite a number from other congregations in the city, who were evidently deeply interested. The presence and labors of Bishop Campbell among the colored churches on this coast, we do not doubt, will contribute to their edification and prosperity. The bishop is a man of years, experience and talents, and we trust he will be greatly favored of the Master in the fulment of the mission on which he has come to the Pacific.

cific.

SIXTY YEARS IN THE MINISTRY.

At Salem, Mass., on Sunday last, January 8, the Rev. Brown Emerson, D.D., entered upon his eighty-eighth year, having been born January 8, 1778. He received a license to preach in February, 1804, and preached for three months, in the summer and autumn of that year, as a candidate, for the church and society over which he was ordained April 24, 1805, and with which he has ever since been connected. This anniversary was noticed by interesting services at the South church, the active pastor, Rev. Edward S. Atwood, officiating. The venerable doctor offered the concluding prayer.

DEATH OF BISHOP BROWSELL

tor, Rev. Edward S. Atwood, officiating. The venerable doctor offered the concluding prayer.

DEATH OF BISHOP BROWNELL.

The venerable presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, Thomas Church Brownell, B. D., died at his residence, in Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning, at five o'chock. He has been lying very low for some weeks past, and his decase has been expected from hour to hour by his family who surrounded him. Few men have lived to better purpose—few die so universally lamented as the Bishop of Connecticut. Having attained the ripe age of eighty-six years, he sleeps well at the close of a long and useful life. He was born at Westford, Masseachusetts, in 1779. He entered Brown University, then called Rhode island College, in 1800, and remained there two years; subsequently graduating at Union College. Schenectally, and becoming a tator there, being finally honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity in that College. In 1819 he was admitted to orders, and became one of the assistant ministers in Trimity church, New York. He was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut October 27, 1819. Trimity College was just then founded, and the Bishop was elected President. He took the deepest interest in the institution, and devoted himself with the utmost zeal to its progress. In 1831 he resigned the presidency, the duties of the Episcopal chair having become so onerous as to require his entire attention.

Bishop Brownell was a thorough churchman, and devoted himself with the utmost zeal to its progress. In the resigned the presidency, the duties of the Episcopal chair having become so onerous as to require his entire attention.

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voted heart and soul to the inferests of the church. Firm as a rock in his opinions, and unswerving in his course, he was eminently conservative, while at the same time his mind was open to the changes of the times, the advance of the age, and the necessity of preserving the church as the rock around and against which the wayes of change and popular excitehent might dash in vain. He believed in the unchanged, unchanging truth of God, and he acknowledged no new light on the revelation of God's will. His diocese was eminently prosperous, and free from discord and difference.

The bishop has published several valuable works, among which are especially known his "Bible Class and Family Expositor to the Study of the New Tentament," and his "Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer."

His death is the fall of a great man in the church. Not indeed to be mourned, for he has done his service well, and has gone to his reward.

The funeral of Bishop Brownell will take place at Hartford, Connecticut, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at one o'clock P. M., from Christ church. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, will deliver an address, and many of the clergy will be present.

An Afternoon Among the Trotters.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
"Huzza for the road!" said my friend Lew, an old "road man," as he entered my office about two, one fine afternoon last week. "The sleighing is excellent and we shall have a chance to see the sports and trotters. Hurry up," he continued, "for its going to be one of those rare afternoons for sleighing that us New Yorkers don't have too many of." "All right," said I, horse car, a ride of half an hour brought us to the upper part of the city and my friend's stable, where his cheery cry of "Hitch up" was quickly responded to by the "boys," and his fine and well known pair of clipped roadsters were brought from their stalls already has to a Portland.

horses were put in motion, and we were soon in the avenue on our way to the Park. Looking around, we ound we were not the only ones who intended having sleigh ride. The avenue was alive with single sleighs, double sleighs, and every description of sleigh, from the graceful new styled "Portland" to the clumsy old 'Albany."

Jerome, with his dashing four-in-hand; Hoffman, with his grays and bays; Belmont, with his large coach team; Platt, with his rangy, well bred bays; and a host of tandems, spikes and single teams, with their liveried coach-men and John Thomases. They shine—horses, harnesses, coachmen and all—within an inch of their lives. How many hours of careful rubbing and scrubbing it has taken to bring forth such polished patent leather, trap-Only see the happy faces of the ladies, young and old,

who peep forth from the snowy robes. They enjoy a sleigh ride, I'll warrant you.

Here we are at the Park, and the sleigh glides smoothly over the snowy path, while the air resounds with the hundreds of tinkling bells, with their lively sound adding greatly to the exhilarating scene. The horses quicken their gait, feeling the bit, and we recognize tens and twenties of teams jogging on their way to the road that we have so often speeded with. Everything looks lively. The Park, clothed in its winter garment, lays spread out before us, and we gaze upon it with feelings of pleasure and pride, and bless the man or men who invented it. It is, in reality, "a big thing." As we pass the skating pond what a crowd of skaters blacken its frozen bosom. Hither and thither they gracefully glide along. The refreshment saloons are doing a good business, we should judge, from the crowds who are constantly passing in and out of their doors. This, too, is a lively winter scene, and one well worthy of being transferred to canvass. The gray clad police give the military salute as they recognize my friend's well known face, and we proceed at a quiet trot past the reservoir, down the hill, and by the soldiers' hospital, whose occupants gaze out to see the crowd as they drive past. hundreds of tinkling bells, with their lively sound adding

well known face, and we proceed at a quiet trot past the reservoir, down the hill, and by the soldiers? hospital, whose occupants gaze out to see the crowd as they drive past.

And now Luff's is reached, and Ned himself, looming up like a sunflower in full bloom, comes out to greet us and inquire after the health of bipeds and quadrupeds. A moment's stop and a hot apple toddy, and sway we go again, jogging by the Deacon's Point View House, but not for long. Do you hear that quick lingle of belis? We look around and find it is Luck: now and nate coming for us with a rush. Our team prick up their ears, and Low quietly lets them out. We are soon bruishing on the Lane a "firty" goit but a firth out the sun prick up their ears, and Low quietly lets them out. We are not more of it to make them steady. Occassionally one or the other of the teams are up, and it needs a sistady hand to bring them again to their work. The air is rushing past us; we knock down our caps to prevent their being blown off; all four are putting their frest down to some purpose as we pass the Club House. We are nearly needs and neck—both drivers packing on a little "braid," which the well traited animals understand. It is a dien "brush," both teams so equally matched, that, with scarcely a change of position, we find ourselves at the "Dam" and drive under the sheel. It is filled with trotters, warmly wrapped up in their thick road blank: ets from ears to heels to prevent he precluse once from teating olders, styles and shapes. Here its one that, after a careful examination of all, we like the best. It is Portland style, sets up well, is wide and long on the runners; has a good dash board, and then the shafts are so that you can hitch a horse up a sclose to it as you could to a wagon, making it easier to handle, and looking more neat and horsemanlike than those whose shafts are attached to the leigh about a foot above the ground, and to which one horse a long distance from the aleigh to prevent his striking the cross bar with his heels if he sho

All title talk with a host of friends, a quiet drink of something hot, and the team are brought out, and we drive down towards the Club House,

As we rise Breakneck hill we see Bonner with his gray mare, Peorless. She is putting in some "30" strokes, which she does as easily as some horses walk. Her owner's good natured face shows the piesaure he takes in driving a piece of horseflesh whose equal is not to be found, and whose name indicates very truthully her merits, which are indeed peerless.

We reach the Club House, drive into a warm nook under the shed, blankets are again produced and horses well covered. Now let us take a look. The road is well filled with any quantity of style and speed, the style looking at the speed a good deal more than the speed looks at the style, for this part of the road is where the trotting is done. All try to show well going past the Club House. The steps of the hotel are crowded with gentlemen, who are looking out upon the lively scene from a good standpoint, as the road can be seen for a long distance, both up and down, from the front of the house. The trotting one sees here is better than any track race, as it is all honest, and the best horse generally wins. What teams are these just heaving in sight? Now they cut loose. First in position comes Shirley, with his roan and Winthrop Maid. Making for him is Patterson, with his sorrels, is closing on them at a lively rate. Up the road they go, with nostrile dilated, eyes flashing and tails up. Here comes another crowd, all trotting well and steady. Commodore Vanderbilt, with his ponies; Petty, with Frank Temple; Dubois and bays; Butter Smith, with Breeze and mate; Cashman and sorrele; Richards, with his brown team, and big Steve, with his chestula. Which is going to beat? Onward they come, each driver handling the reins in that naily style so peculiar to the New York roadman, each horse straining every nerve to distance his competitors. It is a priving the road at a winging gait. They go by in a crowd, and their railroad pace won

SAVANNAH.

List of Regulation Prices in Savannah Under Gen. Sherman's Administration.

[From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 3.]

Apples \$12.00 gallon \$1.75

Bia king, bottles or boxes, large \$50 gallon \$1.75

Bia king, bottles or beated \$1.00 gallon \$1.75

Bia king, bottles or boxes, large \$1.00 gallon \$1.75

Bia king, bottles or boxes, large \$1.00 gallon \$1.75

Bia king, bottles or beated \$1.00 gallon \$ Brushes, hair, best.
Butter...
Cheese, per pound...
Combs, with marror.
Combs, plain.
Combs, lada rubber.
Combs, lorn.
Combs, horn.
Combs, horn.
Candies, adamantine,
per pound...
Smoking tobacco, C.
H. Lilienthal, per
pound... 1 00 Peas, 2 lb. cans.
75 Tomatosa, 2 lb. cans.
50 Can Meats.
75 Can poultry.
50 Lobsters, can.
50 Oyslors.
15 Mustard, half pints.
30 Chow Chow.
Cranberry Sauce.
40 Lewons, per box.
Oranges.

Song of the Army of the Tennessee.

Tuxe—"Bonny Havens, O!"

To the Army of the Tennessee,
Upon whose banners ride
The noble bird of victory,
The eagle of our pride.
Where'er there's death and danger,
"Tis ever sure to go,
To vindicate the noble flag
Of Benny Havens, O!

Benny Havens, O!

To vindicate the noble flag
Of Benny Havens, O!

Here's to our first commander.

Of Benny Havens, Of
Here's to our first commander,
Vicksburg's U. S. Grant,
Who, in searching thro' the lexicon,
Could find no word like 'can't,'
But he has since found what's better—
A way to crush the foe
That arrays itself against the flag
Of Benny Havens, O!
CHORUS, &c.
Here's to honest Billy Sherman,
Our gallant old tycoon;
May his star of fame be ever bright
As the aummer's sun at noon;
May his name float down time's channel,
Where our country's fame will go,

Where our country's fame will go, As one among the brightest lights Of Benny Havens, O! Caorus, &c.

To the memory of our McPherson
We drink in silent sorrow;
A night of grief now shrouds our hearts,
A night that knows no morrow.
He fell as falls the soldier,

Cionus, &c.

To our noble brothers lying
At Vioksburg's bloody rear,
May their lonely graves be watered
By an honest comrade's tear;
May the traitorous hands who slew them
No mercy ever know;
Nor in the future world e'er meet
With Benny Havens, Oi
Cionus, &c.

To the martyr harces fallen

that Benjamin was for many years the horror of West Point tutors and the well beloved of West Point students, His house was a favorite resort and became a sort of club house. The original song was written by one of the convivial spirits who frequented Havens' place, and has been for years the accepted song of West Point convivialists. When the author of the original song died Danville Lead better, now Brigadier General in the rebel army, added two verses commemorative of the virtues of the dead of West Point. The verses above are an addition to the song which all West Pointers will gladly welcome.—Ed. Herald.)

Ald For Savannah.

SAILING OF THE RESECCA CLYDE-THE DANIEL The merchants of this city sent the Rebecca Clyde on her mission to Savannah at a late hour last evening. She carries out a large quantity of provisions, the principal

provisions.
Colonel Julian Allen will send off the large steamer
Daniel Webster to morrow afternoon. By that time her
cargo, which is a very extensive one, will be complete.
She lays at the foot of Canal street.
Colonel Allen desires to acknowledge the receipt of the
following subscriptions, which he has handed over to the
Chamber of Commerce Committee:—

The Bulletin reports that the subscriptions in this city for the relief of the Savannah sufferers up to noon to-day amounted to \$21,000. The amount will be in-

The steamer Greyhound, with supplies for the people of Savannah, sailed from this port this afternoon.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Publication in the United States.
The Naw York Weekly Herald is now not only the

best but the cheapest weekly paper published in this country. While all the other weekly papers have increased their subscription price from twenty-five to two hundred per cent the WEEKLY HOLALD is mailed at the old rates, as follows:--

Any larger number addressed to names of subserbers \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of

ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

The Weakly Herald will hereafter be printed on the

osst paper, on saturday, and mailed on Saturday, to agents as well as subscribers. It will contain all the news of the week up to the hour of publication—nine o'clock Saturday morning. The Wirkatt Hanta, being a newspaper, as well as a family literary paper, cannot be antedated, as most publications of the kind are. It will, therefore, be printed at the latest moment, and its contents will embrace the latest news, illustrated —th maps, with the latest improvements.

Single copies, in wrappers, live cents

SUPPOSED BURGLAR FATALLY SHOT.

Investigation Before Coroner Collin-The Shooting Accidental, &c.

On Friday morning officers Montgomery and Hyde, of West hester county, arrived in this city with a warrant for the arrest of Robert Churchill and several other par-ties, who stand charged with the commission of a series of burglaries and grand barcenies in that county. After making many inquiries the officers tearned that Churchill lived on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. In order to make sure of Churchill's arrest, the country officials called to their aid officer Fleming, of the Fourth District Police Court, and about twelve o'clock the and, after entering, became involved in an altercation with him. In his efforts to make the arrest officer Flom with him. In his efforts to make the arrest officer Flem-ing met with resistance on the part of Churchill. There-upon he drew his revolver to intimidate him, and during the souffle the pistol was discharged, the ball taking effect in Churchill's head. The wounded man was conveyed to the Nineteenth precinct station house, where he soon afterwards expired. Coroner Collin subsequently held an inquest over the romains of Churchill, and the following interesting testimony was clicited: interesting testimony was elicited :-

reside at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue; I am wife of the deceased; about twelve o'clock an hour when raps came to the door and a man said he had a horse he wanted to sell him; he got up and went to the window, and he said they might come over here, was trying to keep them out; one of them hit him on the head with a club and knocked him down; then I the head with a club and knocked him down; then I heard the report of a pistol; he got up and was shot and he fell; I had been to bed and got up; he had no chance to interfere with the officer; I was doing nothing at the time; he was not struggling with the officer at the time he was shot; I did not hear the officer say when the struggle commenced; I was in the bedroom and could see the door and the whole of the transaction; there was no light in the room; I could see the police-men strike my husband; he did not speak after he was shot; he was alive, but did not speak; I heard of his death last night; I sleep on the second floor, and my bed is close to the door; the shutters were closed, and I did

Robert B. Montgomery, being duly sworn, deposes and says:-I reside on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue; I am employed by Colonel Baker as a de-tective, and lately by the District Attorney of Westchester county, for the purpose of ferreting out robberies that have been committed there; I started for New York yesterday morning from Westchester county, with a warrant for Mr. Churchill, the deceased and several others; officer Hyde, from Westchester county, was with me; I went to Harism bridge to see officer Bates, who had arrested deceased before, to find out where he was and if he know the other parties named in the warrant; he told me he thought he was back of Astoris in a place called "English Village;" through a stage driver on the Bloominghale road, opposite Afr. Burnham's, I ascer Churchill liveds at the corner of Filty-wenth street is night and took a look around the place; I then started to the house of officer Fireming, stated my business to kim, and introduced him to officer Hyde, of Westchesler county, the stage of the stage o went to Harlem bridge to see officer Bates, who had arrested deceased before, to find out where he was and if he knew the other parties named in the warrant

fell back to the wall, and the patch was discharged, I fell back to the wall, and the patch was discharged, I war you shot?" the suffle occurred in the ball way, near the door; Pleming said be was not; I locked at Churchill on the floor; he had fallen just where he stood; I said, 'Fleming, look out, he may not be shot; if you're not shot I'll call offleer Hyde:" officer Hyde came, and I said to him. 'Johnny, look at him and see if he is shot; he said he could not tell; I then said, 'Let's take him up, carry him to the station house, and oal we can for him; I went and got a man; his wife produced a horse blanket; we brought him to the station house, and we did not notice the wound till we will be the word of the county of the word of the warrant was for the commission of a burglary and grand larcey in Westchester county; the pistol went off in the senfle.

Leonard Fleming, being sworn, asys:—I reside at No. 890 Third avenue; I am a member of the Fourth district police court squad; Nr. Montgomery came to my house last night, between eleven and twelve colock, with a warrant for the arrest of Robert Churchill from a justice of the peace in Westchester county; he showed me the warrant and introduced me to officer Hyde; he said he wanted me to go with him and help arrost a desperation of the peace in Westchester county; he showed me the warrant and introduced me to officer Hyde; he said he wanted me tog, and the corner out of sight; they went in the salono to learn the whereabouts of decreace; the told me to stand on the corner out of sight; they went in the salono to learn the whereabouts of the coat; the street of the coat; they are the county in the street of the coat; they are the county in the street of the coat; they are the county in the street of the coat; they are the street of the coat; they are the street of the coat; they are the street of the coat; the residual of the coat; the residual of the coat; the residual of the coat; the should of the street

orbital bone of the right eye, fracturing the bone and reading in the anterior tobe of the right hemisphere of the brain, just opposite the orbital bone of the right eye; portions of the skull were driven into the brain with the ball; there was a large amount of clotted blood over the surface of the right hemisphere of the brain, under the duramater. Death was the result of said wound.

The case being submitted to the jury they rendered a verdict as follows:—

vendict as follows.—
'That Robert Churchill, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol shot wound in the head, accidentally received at the hands of officer Leonard Fleming, and we exonerate the officer from all blame, and consider the act perfectly justifiable." Deceased was thirty-five years of age and a native of England.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1866

The report that Lee has sent troops to meet Sherman in South Carolina is confirmed; but the knowledge of all military movements is so well kept that it is not known in the rebel army what troops nor the numbers that have gone, although it is now three weeks since they started. The upper classes among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the success of the rebels; but the poorer classes, who have severely felt the effect of the depreciated currency, are heartily sick and tired of the

PEES FOR PASSPORTS IN CANADA. erminous British provinces has just been received :-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1869.

Consular officers in territories conterminous with the United States, on their northern and northeastern frestiers, are hereby authorized to receive United States currency is payment for passports, so long as the order of December 17, 1864, shall remain in force, bearing in mind that the law requires five dollars as a fee for issuing a passport, which amenut is payable into the United States Treasury and in foreign countries, with a consular fee of one dollar in addition.

The existing regulation by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports is hereby reacheded for the period above mentioned.

If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as they are herein mentioned, the excess will be refunded to him by the consul to whom the same was paid, and such repayment will be reported to the Department.

A uniform rate of charge in expected and entered

partment.

A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined.

Passports to enter the British provinces will be prompt is saved by this Department on application in accordance with the passport regulations.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PIRST RECEPTION OF THE SEASON. The first reception of Mrs Lincoln took place to-day.

A vast throng of distinguished persons were present, including members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, offi-

cers of the army and navy, and the élite of the citizens ance was unusually large. The reception was altogether the most elegant that has yet taken place. Mrs. Lincoln, nobly and tastefully attired, received her visitors with charming cordiality. She was assisted by Mr. Lino and Mr. Robert Lincoln. GENERAL MEADE'S PROMOTION REPORT THE SENATE

The reason assigned for the delay in the confirmation of General Meade as a major general in the regular army

RETURN OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY SEWARD. After a long confinement to his residence, caused by fracture of his arm, Assistant Secretary Seward has resumed his duties at the State Department

St. Loun, Jan. 14, 1865.
The expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Cheroke Bayou, Ark., under Lieutenant Raine, a few days since, and fifty horses.

Sozodont-An Article that is at Once SOZOGORI.—An Article that is at Once a testh preserver and breath purifier, and yet so pleasant and convanient to use, its exceeding popularly does not surprise any one. Time has fully established the fact that the of 20-DONT possesses these excellent qualifies in an eminent da-gree. It has legitimately acquired the right to a position upon every toilet table.

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this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said

of many other preparations in the market which are really

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Mecrechaum manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes cut to order.

A.—Sometimes the Public get on the body is purchasing PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Artificial Plowers.—A Large Lot of Pine Paris made Goods closing out less than cost, at RLUZ-OME'S, 1,17 Broadway, between Twenty-dfth and Twenty-sixth street. Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

world. Harmless, reliable, instan Dye. Factory 81 Barciay street. Cherokee Pills-Female Regulator .-Sold by all druggists; \$1 per box 32 page pamplilet free Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty street, N. Y.

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